Happenings of the World Tersely Told

Foreign

A Copenhagen dispatch says a revolution has broken out in Bulgaria. Sofia is the scene of violent warfare. More than 3,000 have been killed in fierce street fighting between rioting workers, led by Bulgarian bolshevist agitators, and police and military vainly trying to quell the disorders.

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Arthur Henderson, the British labor leader, addressing a meeting at London, said that in the situation created by the German peace offer labor has arrayed itself solidly behind President Wilson.

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The Fraenkische Tagespost created a sensation throughout Germany by printing a direct appeal to the kaiser to resign, says a Copenhagen dispatch.

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A Norwegian torpedo boat ran aground south of Bergen and sank, according to advices received at Stockholm.

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Leon Morane, the French aviator and airplane builder, is dead at Paris. In 1910 Leon Morane earned the reputation of being the leading French aviator.

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Bolshevik troops advancing toward Ekaterinburg have been severely defeated by Czecho-Slovak and Siberian forces. The bolsheviki lost 1,000 men killed, as well as three armored trains, according to a Shanghai dispatch.

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President Wilson was unanimously proclaimed a citizen of Barcelona, Spain. The honor was accorded him in recognition of his "great efforts made in favor of world justice."

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All of Holland's communications by land and sea have been reopened as a result of the successful allied advance in northern Belgium, it is learned at London.

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The Czechs are masters in Prague, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende. Czech money is in circulation and the Czech flag waves over Hradchang castle.

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A demonstration by German Independent Socialists in Unter den Linden, Berlin, is reported by the Cologne Volks Zeitung. The crowd sang the "Marseillaise." The police, adds the newspaper, prevented the demonstrators from reaching the imperial palace. There was a clash, in which some of the crowd were slightly injured by the police sabers.

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Arrangements have been made by the Belgian relief commission with the British quartermaster general for 20,000,000 emergency rations to be furnished immediately to the rescued civilian population in Belgium. Herbert Hoover, chairman of the commission, announced that the rations would come from the stores of the British army in Belgium and would be paid for by the relief commission.

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Personal

Former United States Senator Thomas Kearns, mining magnate and railway builder, died at his home at Salt Lake City following a stroke of apoplexy suffered several days ago.

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Former Mayor John P. Hopkins of Chicago, who died suddenly of pneumonia, left an estate of upward of $2,000,000, according to Roger C. Sullivan, who is named sole executor of the estate in the will, which was opened. The estate goes to six sisters.

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Domestic

John Doe proceedings were begun before Justice Fowler at Fond du Lac, Wis., to determine why 21 townships in Fond du Lac county failed to meet their quotas in the fourth Liberty loan.

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The 57 counties in Illinois and the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana and Michigan, which comprise the Seventh federal reserve district, report an oversubscription of many millions, according to Heman Gifford federal reserve director of sales for Illinois.

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Victor Berger, candidate for congress in Milwaukee, charged with violation of the espionage act, gave bond for $10,000 in federal court at Chicago. The bond was signed by William Bross Lloyd, Socialist candidate for senator from Illinois.

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What is said to have been the largest airplane exhibition ever given in this country was witnessed at San Diego, Cal., when 115 airplanes, piloted by army aviators from North Island to mark the success of the Liberty loan campaign, swept in massed formations over the city.

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The New York Life Insurance company announced an additional subscription of $24,000,000 to the fourth Liberty loan, making $50,000,000 in all, and the Southern Pacific railroad an additional $2,000,000.

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Employees at the general headquarters of the Monon railroad at Lafayette, Ind., subscribed $125,000 to the fourth loan. The entire system subscribed $200,000.

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The Lee county (Ill.) Liberty loan committee closed up business at noon Saturday, and out of 8,500 people listed for subscriptions two weeks ago only eight failed to take their allotment. The committee had erected a large slacker board on the public square at Dixon, Ill., and the eight names were placed upon the board.

The great fires that paralyzed northern Minnesota burned up $100,000,000 worth of property and killed 1,000 people, injured many thousands more, and made homeless approximately 15,000, are burning themselves out in isolated groups.

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European War News

The German troop transport Papaburg, bound from Riga for Danzig, struck a German mine and was sunk. A panic resulted and more than 100 soldiers were lost, it is reported, according to a Copenhagen cable.

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Franco-Serbian troops have entered Zaletchan, 28 miles from the River Danube, at Negotin, and 45 miles northeast of Nish, according to a Serbian official statement.

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The city of Lille, it is now established, was plundered by the Germans prior to their evacuation. Though the town was not destroyed like Cambrai, Lens and other cities, Lille represents another count in the deadly French determination to wreak vengeance upon the individual German commanders after the war, says a Paris dispatch.

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Allied forces have occupied the town of Kadish, European Russia, in the province of Vologda, and have advanced for a distance of five miles to the south of that place along the railway.

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It is reported at The Hague that if President Wilson's peace conditions are considered Germany would propose Brussels as the seat of the negotiations.

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It developed that King Albert flew over Ostend when it was still occupied by the Germans.

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Serbian troops engaged in ousting the Germans and Austrians from Serbian territory, have captured Krushevatz, according to advices received at London. This town is 30 miles northwest of Nish. The French operating to the west have captured Ipek, Montenegro, about ten miles west of the Serbian border.

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Lieut. Roland Garros, the famous French aviator, reported as missing, was shot down and killed, according to a Berlin message.

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U. S.—Teutonic War News

Capture by the Americans of 1,000 additional prisoners in the fighting west of the Meuse was reported in General Pershing's communication received at the Washington war department. There was severe fighting on the entire front of General Liggett's First army.

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Washington

Senator Poindexter of Washington read to the senate at Washington city a letter from Dr. T. H. Howard of St. Louis, stating that a brother of Sergt. A. B. Gale of East Liverpool, O., who served with the Canadian forces in France, had affidavits to prove the widely circulated story that the sergeant was crucified upon a door with German bayonets.

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Estimates and figures showing the success of the fourth Liberty loan poured into the treasury at Washington, indicating that there were about 25,000,000 subscribers during the campaign which closed Saturday night and that the $6,000,000,000 goal was passed by several hundred millions.

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New credits of $200,000,000 for Italy and $100,000,000 for France were established by the treasury at Washington, making the total loans to Italy $1,600,000,000 and to France $2,165,000,000. For all the allies American loans now amount to $7,520,476,666.

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The oversubscription of the fourth Liberty loan is expected to be less than half a billion dollars, but every reserve district will be shown over the top when the final figures are announced at Washington.

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Maj. Gens. Hunter Liggett and Robert Bullard were nominated by President Wilson at Washington to be lieutenant generals. Liggett commands the First American army in France and Bullard the Second.

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Not even "Kreuzen" or new beer, for "toning up" old beer can be brewed after December 1 under a ruling announced by Food Administrator Hoover and Fuel Administrator Garfield at Washington.

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Senator Martin of Virginia, Democratic leader, inserted in the senate record at Washington a statement showing the achievements of the second session of the Sixty-fifth congress. It cites 25 specific acts of importance to the prosecution of the war, and says appropriations totaling $36,208,405,127 have been authorized.

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The declaration of independence adopted by the Czecho-Slovaks' national council was presented to President Wilson at Washington. The Czecho-Slovaks by their declaration sever all ties connecting them with Austria-Hungary. Professor Masaryk, president of the Czecho-Slovak national council, signed the declaration as the president of the new provisional government.

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President Wilson signed the bill making fraud in congressional elections a federal offense.

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Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of 12,778,758 made by experts in the office of General Crowder at Washington, based on projections from census figures.

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No further effort will be made by congress at Washington to continue the existing daylight-saving law and the hands of the clock will be turned back an hour on October 27, as originally planned.

WILSON SAYS "SURRENDER, OR REMOVE AUTOCRATS"

Germany Must Be Disarmed If America and Allies Consider Armistice Terms, He Says

Nations of World Do Not Trust Word of German Master—Plea For Cessation of Hostilities Will Be Turned Over to Army Commanders

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—"The nations of the world do not and can not trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy." This is the answer of the President of the United States to Germany's latest bid for peace. He notifies her, however, that on her acceptance of his terms, the question of an armistice, which Germany seeks, is to be presented to the Governments of the nations associated with the United States. The President goes on to say without equivocation "That if it (the United States) must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand not peace negotiations, but surrender."

The President says that nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid. His reply, which was made public, serves notice on Germany that on her assurance of acceptance of the terms laid down by him in his recent addresses he can not decline to take up with the Governments associated with the United States in the war the question of an armistice. However, he forcefully serves notice on Germany that only an armistice which will amount to the practical disarming of her forces in the field will be considered. No agreement will be made which will not leave the United States and the Entente Allies to enforce, with arms, the peace which Germany has sought, and all of the articles to which she has notified this Government of her acceptance.

In addition to the reply of the President there was made public by Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's secretary, a letter from the President to Secretary of War Baker, congratulating both the War and Navy Departments on the successful transportation of more than 2,000,000 American soldiers overseas. The President's message clearly points the way for Germany to obtain peace, and at the same time it strips the German note of every vestige of hypocrisy that camouflaged it. The President reiterates that there can be no peace with autocracy, save the peace that comes on the heels of unconditional surrender. That point is made perfectly plain. Furthermore, the President does, as he said he would, refer the question of an armistice to the military advisers of those Governments associated with the United States in the war. Their word will be final on the subject.

Engaged in Terrific Battle.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun.—The American troops captured the Belle Joyeuse and Talma farms and the ridge between them after an all-day fight. These positions are situated northwest of Grand-Pre. The Americans launched an attack with the determination of cleaning up Grand-Pre and that region. This was accomplished, but the Germans, counter-attacking, drove back the Americans at places. The Americans later regained their ground, and advanced despite desperate machine-gun defense. The German losses in dead and wounded were heavy.

Will Need Thousands of Recruits.

Washington.—Two hundred thousand recruits for the navy will be needed in the coming year, mainly to man merchant ships in Government service, Secretary Daniels has informed the House Naval Committee in favoring passage of a bill for the purchase of 320 acres of land for enlargement of the Hampton Roads Training Station. This increase would bring the naval personnel to more than 700,000 men, compared with 54,000 at the beginning of the war.

Five Russians Convicted in New York.

New York.—Five of the six Russians who have been on trial in Federal Court on charges of having violated the espionage act were found guilty by the jury after an hour's deliberation. The defendants, all avowed Anarchists, tried vainly to introduced evidence designed to discredit the Sisson revelations concerning German and Bolsheviki duplicity in Russia.

Monsignor Stagni Dies.

Montreal.—The death in Rome of Monsignor P. F. Stagni, who was Apostolic Delegate to Canada from 1910 to 1916, was announced.

Immense Airdromes Left By Huns.

London.—In withdrawing from Flanders and the Belgian coast the Germans not only gave up their submarine bases, but also left behind immense airdromes. Before the enemy retirement Northern Belgium might have been known as the home of the Gotha. By moving eastward the Germans lose the points nearest to England from which they use to carry out raids on London and other English towns. Hereafter, it is believed, the Germans will find it increasingly difficult to make air raids upon London.

Text of President Wilson's Reply

Washington.—The text of President Wilson's reply to Germany follows:

"From the Secretary of State to Charge d'Affaires ad interim in charge of German interests in the United States:

"Department of State, Oct. 23, 1918.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22nd, transmitting a communication under date of the 20th, from the German Government, and to advise you that the President has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:

"Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German Government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of the 27th of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application, and that this wish and purpose emanated not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from Ministers who speak for the majority of the Reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German people, and having received also the explicit promise of the present German Government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the President of the United States feels that he can not decline to take up with the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated the question of an armistice.

"He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into, and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

"The President, therefore, has transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if these Governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States shall be asked to submit to the Governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated Governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from a military point of view. Should such terms of armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

"The President would deem himself lacking in candor did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded. Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German Foreign Secretary in his note of the 20th of October, it does not appear that the principle of a Government, responsible to the German people, has yet been fully worked out, or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent.

"Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been; and it is with the present war that we are dealing.

"It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the empire in the popular will; that the power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany.

"Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the President deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and can not trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war the Government of the United States can not deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany.

"If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German Empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

"ROBERT LANSING.

"Mr. Frederik Oederlin, Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States."

Pay To Be Raised on Eight-Hour Day.

Cleveland, O.—An eleventh-hour conference of the Chamber of Commerce Directors, city officials and representatives of the Firemen's Union, definitely ended the dispute between the city and the city firemen.

Only Thirteen Rescued.

Belfast.—The Irish steamer Dundalk was torpedoed in the Irish Sea last week. Of the crew of more than 30 only 13 were rescued. The Dundalk was owned by the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company.

German Reply To Wilson's Note

London.—The following is the text, received here by wireless, of Germany's reply to the latest note from President Wilson.

"In accepting the proposal for an evacuation of occupied territories the German Government has started from the assumption that the procedure of this evacuation and of the conditions of an armistice should be left to the judgment of the military advisers, and that the actual standard of power of both sides in the field has to form the basis for arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this standard. The German Government suggests to the President that an opportunity should be brought about for fixing the details.

"It trusts that the President of the United States will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of German people and with opening a way to a peace of justice.

"The German Government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhumane actions made against the German land and sea forces, and thereby against the German people. For the covering of a retreat destructions will always be necessary, and they are carried out in so far as is permitted by international law. The German troops are under most strict instructions to spare private property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability. Where the aggressions occur in spite of these instructions the guilty are being punished.

"The German Government further denies that the German navy, in sinking ships, has ever purposely destroyed lifeboats with their passengers. The German Government proposes with regard to all those charges that the facts be cleared up by neutral commissions.

"In order to avoid anything that might hamper the work of peace, the German Government has caused orders to be dispatched to all submarine commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships, without, however, for technical reasons, being able to guarantee that these orders will reach every single submarine at sea before its return.

"As a fundamental condition for peace the President prescribes the destruction of every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world. To this the German Government replies:

"Hitherto the representation of the people in the German Empire has not been endowed with an influence on the formation of the Government. The constitution did not provide for a concurrence of representation of the people in decisions of peace and war. These conditions have just now undergone a fundamental change. A new Government has been formed in complete accordance with the wishes (principle?) of the representation of the people based on equal, universal, secret, direct franchise.

"The leaders of the great parties of the Reichstag are members of this Government. In the future no Government can take or continue in office without possessing the confidence of a majority of the Reichstag.

"The responsibility of the Chancellor of the empire to the representation of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded. The first act of the new Government has been to lay before the Reichstag a bill to alter the constitution of the empire so that the consent of the representation of the people is required for decisions on war and peace.

"The permanence of the new system is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards, but also by the unshakable determination of the German people, whose vast majority stands behind these reforms and demand their energetic continuance.

"The question of the President—with whom he and the Governments associated against Germany are dealing—is therefore answered in a clear, unequivocal manner by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice has come from a Government which is free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence—is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people.

"SOLF."

Imperial Ruler Conducts Government.

Peking, China.—China furnishes the anomaly of an Emperor holding court within a republic and functioning with the aid of the republican machinery. The little Emperor Hsuan Tung, who was placed on the Dragon Throne of his ancestors last year, lives in the Forbidden City, amid old-time ceremonial, and receives royal honors from those around him, and even from republican representatives, on the state occasions when they visit him or other members of the imperial family.

Ports Are Closed.

London.—The British Admiralty reports that German wireless dispatches picked up at Moscow are to the effect that the Roumanian Government has declared all Roumanian ports on the Black Sea and on the Danube closed. The British Wireless Press says the entire Ukrainian Ministry has resigned.

Release of Imprisoned Belgians.

Amsterdam.—Baron von Falkenhausen, Governor-General of Belgium, according to an official telegram from Brussels, has pardoned all Belgians and neutral residents condemned by military tribunals or military commanders under his jurisdiction, except those convicted of common crime.

Loans To Allies Pass $7,500,000,000.

Washington.—New credits of $200,000,000 for Italy and $100,000,000 for France were established by the Treasury, making the total loans to Italy $1,680,000,000 and to France $2,165,000,000. For all the allies American loans now amount to $7,520,476,666.

Fourteen Ships Delivered.

Washington.—Fourteen steel and wooden vessels of 77,150 deadweight tons, were delivered to the Shipping Board during the week ended October 18.

KENTUCKY NEWS

Items of Interest From All Sections of the State

Mt. Sterling.—The reappointment of Squire Turner as postmaster of this city, was confirmed by the Senate.

Winchester.—The barracks commenced at Kentucky Wesleyan College have been completed by volunteer workers and turned over to the S. A. T. C.

Frankfort.—The State Railroad Commission granted permission for the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis to merge the depots at Howard and West Point.

Mt. Sterling.—Ben Karrick, who lives on the farm of S. E. Anderson, has been notified by wire that his son, Preston Karrick, has been reported officially as missing in action.

Harrodsburg.—Fire destroyed the residence of W. J. Poteet on Beaumont avenue. It is not known how the fire started. Loss estimated at $1,200, partially covered by insurance.

Harrodsburg.—The dairy barn of Colonel E. H. Gaither burned here. A large quantity of feed stuff was burned. Loss entailed on building and contents was about $1,000, with $500 insurance.

Somerset.—J. W. Stigall, 48 years of age, who resided on the farm he recently purchased on the Monticello pike, was found dead from drowning with his head and shoulders submerged in the spring.

Louisville.—Farmers may grind their own corn, or have it ground, and secure wheat flour without the purchase of additional substitutes, according to a regulation promulgated by Federal Food Administrator Fred M. Sackett.

Paris.—Deputy Sheriff Marshal and Patrolman Judy arrested Henry Patterson, an alleged negro deserter from the army, who was working on a farm near Ruddles Mills this county. Patterson left Paris about two months ago with a number of negro selects for Camp Zachary Taylor.

Lexington.—Dr. John W. Scott has been commissioned a captain in the Medical Corps and will report at once to Camp Zachary Taylor for duty. His son, John W. Scott, Jr., enlisted some weeks ago in the marines, has been called to Indianapolis, from whence he will report for duty at Paris Island, South Carolina.

Shelbyville.—A large barn on the Allendale farms was burned, with about $12,000 worth of corn, oats, bran and field feeds. The building was only 125 feet from Mrs. S. T. Henning's residence and an equal distance from the stock barn, which houses her famous herd of Jersey cattle. The total loss was about $15,000, with insurance for $5,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Louisville.—Kentucky milk shippers are asked to handle their cans carefully and make them last as long as possible. There is a shortage in the steel and tinplate supply and the manufacture of many kinds of containers must, therefore, be curtailed. Because of the importance of the dairying industry in Kentucky, Federal Food Administrator Fred M. Sackett desires to give this warning.

Bowling Green.—Major William O. Sibert, Bowling Green boy, and son of Major General William L. Sibert, who is in charge of gas production for the United States army and commanded the first American division that landed in France, took part in the recent fighting in Argonne forest, helped kill four Germans, capture seven and put the remainder to rout, according to word just received here.

Lexington.—At the meeting of the Board of Education the resignation of the following teachers was accepted: Misses Evelyn Herndon, Nettie Spencer and Laura Cassity. The following teachers were elected to fill their places: Miss Nannie Uhring, Mrs. Nannie Huffman and Mrs. Brooks Huffner. Miss Mary South was elected teacher of domestic science and Miss Grace Metzger teacher of manual training.

Louisville.—Executing a well-planned plot, Clarence Fleming and Willie Hamilton, both of Greenup, Ky., escaped from a guard at the guard house of the First Regiment, 159th Depot Brigade. Military and civil authorities are searching for them. The men were being taken to the bath house when they made a bolt for liberty. Fleming was awaiting transfer to Fort Leavenworth, where he was sentenced to serve ten years at hard labor. Hamilton was serving a year's sentence in the guardhouse.

Winchester.—Sheriff Clay Hodgkins, accompanied by Coroner A. M. Tharker, Charles Sullivan and Patrolman Jack Dykes, took six prisoners, sentenced by the Clark circuit court, to Frankfort to turn them over to the state authorities.

Frankfort.—Affirming the Anderson Circuit Court in the case of M. J. Stevens against D. W. Young, etc., the Court of Appeals decided that the local option election in Anderson county held October 1, 1917, is valid, and the saloons of that county must close.

Winchester.—Private Ben Shoenes, of Camp Meade, Md., died at the camp of Spanish influenza. He is a nephew of P. S. Hughes, of this city. He formerly lived in Danville and is well known in this city, where he has visited many times.

Paris.—W. O. Butler, whose son, Grober Butler, died at Camp Meade, arrived without the body of his son which had not been shipped when Mr. Butler left, owing to the scarcity of coffins, several hundred bodies being in the morgue awaiting shipment.

Flemingsburg.—Robert Jacobs, formerly of this county, was killed while working on a car at his home in Cincinnati. His remains were brought here for burial.

Versailles.—Sheep to the value of $175, owned by Faunty Johnson, were recently struck and killed by an automobile in front of one of Mr. Johnson's farms, on the old Steele turnpike. At the same time four or five other sheep were crippled. The sheep had gotten out on the pike.

Lexington.—Mrs. N. A. Moore, Miss Clemmie Lusby and Mrs. Carl Crawford, of Paris, having volunteered their services, were summoned to Lexington to assist in nursing sick soldiers at Camp Buell. A number of other Paris women have volunteered and are awaiting the summons.

Richmond.—The stockyards here recently handled a record breaking number of cattle. It is estimated that nearly 10,000 changed hands. Prices averaged about a cent lower than at the September court day sales. Each October witnesses the high tide in cattle sales, preparatory to winter feeding.

Richmond.—Fifty cases of Spanish influenza were reported from Berea. All are mild and are being cared for in the hospital there. Four of them are from the Students' Army Training Corps. No other cases are reported in the county. So far there have been no deaths in the county from the malady.

New Castle.—H. M. Robertson, who lives near Smithfield, shot and killed his father-in-law, William G. Eddinger, at their home. The men were believed to be on friendly terms for several years. Robertson refused to talk about the affair. After he had shot his father-in-law Robertson started toward New Castle to give himself over to the authorities.

Lexington.—Under an amendment of the Food Administration regulation on sugar allowance, all housekeepers may purchase their allotted amount in two lots; for instance, a family of six is entitled to twelve pounds of sugar each month; one-half the amount can be purchased the first of the month and the remaining six pounds the latter part of the month.

Lexington.—Drastic food laws were accepted by hotel, restaurant and boarding house keepers her at a conference presided over by Lyne Herndon, chairman of the State Hotel and Restaurant Association, for the Food Administration. After October 21 no guests shall be allowed more than one-half an ounce of cheddar or American cheese at any meal.

Cynthiana.—Fourteen cars loaded with coal were derailed a short distance north of the Kellar bridge, two miles north of Cynthiana. The train was going north, when a wheel jumped the track some distance south of where the main wreck occurred, and bumped along the ties until other cars were derailed and thrown into a heap on both sides of the track.

Sebree.—At a meeting held at Dixon, presided over by Miss Anderson, of the Lake Division of the American Red Cross, the Dixon, Slaughters and Providence chapters were consolidated Dixon will be the future headquarters for the county. R. L. Jackson was elected president; Dr. J. R. Dowden, of Slaughters, vice president, and Carl Dorris, of Dixon, treasurer.

Lexington.—The last will and testament of James McAllister was probated in the office of County Clerk Lewis. Two-thirds of the estate, which is estimated at $50,000, is willed to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Brennan, of Chicago, and one-third to his son, Charles McAllister, who is with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. This will be placed in trust for him.

Paris.—The Bourbon Branch of the National Red Cross, which has sewing rooms in the basement of the court house, has received an urgent call from France to rush all available material. They request all helpers to assist in every way in the work. The rooms are well ventilated, but those who have slight colds are asked to remain at home until they are thoroughly recovered.

Paris.—The following women volunteered their services as nurses to go to Camp Zachary Taylor: Miss Clara Bacon, Miss Bertha Napier, Miss Stella Price, Mrs. A. N. Moore, Mrs. Cary Crawford, Miss Mary Bashford, Miss Martha Ferguson, Miss Mary Fithian Hutheraft, Mrs. Tilford Burnett, Miss Neva Calvert, Mrs. Boone Chancellor, Mrs. Hallie Cherry, Miss Reba Lockhart, Mrs. Jack Woods, Mrs. J. H. Moran and Miss Nannie Layson, of Millersburg.

Owenton.—Mrs. W. T. Allnut had her thumb amputated at the second joint on account of blood poisoning. A darning needle breaking off in the thumb was the cause of the trouble.

Lexington.—While at his pastures on the Versailles pike, preparing a bunch of horses for shipment, Mode Nichol was kicked on the head by a horse and was rendered unconscious. He was taken home, where he received medical aid. It was necessary to take several stitches in an injured ear.

Williamstown.—Miss Lida Thompson, daughter of Mark Thompson, of near Marcus, near the Grant-Harrison line, committed suicide by hanging herself in her barn. She was 21 years of age and no cause is known for the act.

Williamstown.—Dr. C. D. O'Hara received notice from the Surgeon General of the U. S. army that he had been accepted after having passed all of the required examinations, for army service, and that he would be called soon to report for duty.

There was never a time when the sacrifices and the help of women were more appreciated than at the present time. Women should learn war-nursing and nursing at home. There is no better way than to study the new edition of the "Common Sense Medical Adviser"—with chapters on First Aid, Bandaging, Anatomy, Hygiene, care of the Sick, Diseases of Women, Mother and Babe, the Marriage Relations—to be had at some drug-stores or send 50c. to Publisher, 654 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

If a woman suffers from weak back, nervousness or dizziness—if pains afflict her, the best tonic and corrective is one made up of native herbs and made without alcohol, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. It is the prescription of Dr. Pierce, used by him in active practice many years and now sold by almost every druggist in the land, in liquid or in tablets. Send Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10c. for trial pkg. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are also best for liver and bowel trouble.

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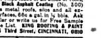

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BEYOND POWER OF LANGUAGE

Writer Declares It Impossible to Adequately Picture the Magnificence of Panama Palm Trees.

Mark Twain once described a palm as "Nature's imitation of an umbrella that had been out to see what a cyclone is like, and is trying not to look disappointed." But R. P. Chaddock of Benton Harbor, Mich., in a delightfully interesting and informative brochure which he has published for private distribution, entitled "Panama and the Canal Zone," and which is compiled from a series of "Vacation Letters" written by him when on an extended visit there, says he is sure Twain's description is a gross libel on the magnificent palm trees of Panama. Mr. Chaddock writes: "There are scores of palms, some of them dwarfed and squat, others towering toward the blue sky before the frond bursts into the gorgeous plume of the royal palm. High up in ceiba and ebo trees cling festoons of orchids, absorbing from the air the beauties of the stars and the tints of the rainbow. But what's the use! When no man can paint, much less describe, a single lily, what chance is there to compose in words a melodic strain in the divine scenic harmony of the gulf of the tropics?"

White Man Stops to Eat.

A teacher in an Indian agricultural school in South Dakota writes me that the loyalty of the Sioux in that region is astonishing. Many have quietly enlisted without fuss or hurrah, but with great determination. She adds: "My neighbor, Frisking Elk, who lost a leg befriending the whites in the old hostile days, expressed the wish that he had the missing limb that he might now go and fight; but he adds: 'I do not think much of the way the white man fights now. He sleeps, then he eats, then he rests a while, then he fights, then he eats. No, that is not the way. When I used to fight I used to go three, four and five days without eating.'"—Outlook.

A Question.

"A man becomes what he eats."

"Does he feel sheepish after eating spring lamb?"

No Lack of Reminders.

Every married man learns from his wife every day or two that all other married men take their wives out to places and do not let them sit around the house all the time like a bump on a log.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Not a Commendation.

"That suit of clothes fits you like the paper on the wall." "Sorry. My wife says I always manage to select the ugliest wall paper in the neighborhood."

Your Eyes [illegible] Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Dog Was Afflicted One.

A man appearing to be blind and led along Broadway, near Forty-second street, by a dog bearing a card with the words "I am blind," attracted the attention of Clarence Simpson. A benevolent pedestrian, who had been in the habit of dropping a coin into the beggar's hat, passed by without contributing. The putative blind man rushed after him to remind him of the omission. Then the beggar was compelled to explain that it was the dog and not he that was blind.

Getting Best Work from Mules.

The park mule is not the only member of his family that has peculiarities that can be played upon or must be humored. The larger mules, once teamed up or paired, must thereafter be worked together if each is not to suffer a loss in efficiency. Two strange mules will not work together anything like so well in the beginning as they will a few weeks later, after they have become well acquainted, and then if they are parted the whole process must be gone over with again.

"ANZAC" FROGS CLIMB POLES

Australian Variety Declared to Be Big Nuisance to Telegraph Company.

Sydney, N. S. W.—One of the great worries of the overland telegraph line in Central Australia is the common green frog. In order to save the insulators from being broken by the lightning they are provided with wire "droppers" leading round them at a little distance to conduct onto the iron pole in case of need.

The frogs climb the poles and find the insulators cool and pleasant to their bodies, and fancy that the "dropper" is put there to furnish them with a back seat.

After a nap they yawn and stretch out a leg until it touches the pole—result, sudden death to the frog, and as the body continues to conduct the current to earth there is a paragraph in the papers to the effect that "in consequence of an interruption to the lines probably caused by a cyclonic disturbance in the interior, we are unable to present our readers with the usual cables from England."

More Honor to Pershing.

Kansas City, Mo.—Plaza road, a well-known drive near the Union station, has been renamed "Pershing road" in honor of Gen. John J. Pershing, by the city council. The council has authorized the improvement of the road by widening and removing car tracks which are on part of it.

Biblical Thrift.

The Scriptures give us many lessons in thrift. Ezekiel warned the children of Israel that during the siege of Jerusalem they would have to be thrifty. He said: "Take thou also unto thee wheat, and barley, and beans, and lentiles, and millet, and fitches, and put them in one vessel, and make thee bread thereof."—Ezekiel iv: 9. The Bible shows that Ezekiel ordered the children of Israel to eat their meat by weight, and even thus only "from time to time."—Thrift Magazine.

Perfect Red Cross Star on Yank's Back

Odd Mark Made by Two Pieces of Shrapnel From "Whizz Bang."

SERGEANT REFUSES TO DIE

Put on Liquid Diet Because of Dangerous Wound, He Steals Food From "Joy Cart"—His Good Cheer Keeps Patients in Best of Humor.

Paris.—All life long Private Jean Fournan of New York city will carry a cross on his back as a souvenir of the great war. The wound that has marked him is so unusual that he is known at American Military Hospital No. 1, where he is now convalescing, as the "Red Cross Man," and doctors, nurses and patients have watched his case with unusual interest.

Fournan is a member of one of the American regiments recently engaged in the fighting near Soissons and Fismes. He has been in France since last October and went through "several kinds of hell" on several fronts without a scratch. And then, one morning a short time ago, just as his company went over the top headed for a Boche machine gun nest, a "whizz bang" knocked him out. He had a momentary stinging sensation and then awoke to find himself on an American sanitary train, from which he was taken by ambulance to the hospital.

When he was carried to the operating room the surgeon looked him over and then called the other doctors to come and look. The boy had been hit by two pieces of shrapnel, one of which had gone down his back so close to his spine that only a miracle saved him from paralysis. The other had crossed at right angles, leaving the mark of a perfect cross on his back. Fournan has those pieces of shrapnel in his Red Cross treasure bag. He says they're "lucky pieces" because they "only left a scar."

Thoroughly Americanized.

When Private Fournan is well enough to be discharged from the hospital he means to spend several days in the south of France, where he was born. But after the war is over he is going back to New York city to his adopted country, where he has lived for 15 years. He is so thoroughly Americanized that he prefers fighting with American troops, with whom he trained at Camp Syracuse.

Just by chance the American in the next bed to Fournan is of German parentage. "Frank Heill, Columbus, O.," reads the card at the head of his bed, and the corporal admits that his name is as German as it sounds. An uncle who lives in Texas was so pro-German that he disowned Heill when he enlisted for service. Heill felt that he had to live down his name, and so it was that he earned his corporal's chevrons shortly after he had gone into training. He wears two service stripes now, and he boasts that it took three machine gun bullets to knock him out the day he was wounded.

He was fighting near Soissons when he "got his." His company had been entrenched on a hill slope that overlooked a valley of wheat fields beyond which the Germans were hiding in the woods of another slope. Heill and his men had managed to cross the valley by running short distances at top speed and then dropping for a breathing space into the wheat. Just as he started up the slope two bullets hit him, one in the thigh, the other below the knee of his left leg, and as he fell a third struck the big muscle in his right forearm, so completely paralyzing it that he had to jerk his rifle loose with his left hand.

Interested in "Eats."

Heill remembers rolling over into a shell hole, where he lay for hours before a patrol of Boche prisoners, guarded by an American sergeant, came by and found him lying there. He was carried into a field hospital and later sent into Hospital No. 1. The leg wounds are healing rapidly, but the right forearm is still partially paralyzed.

"But what's an arm as long as I'm getting plenty to eat," says Corporal Heill. "There were three days during the fighting up at the front when I missed out on rations, and another 24 hours that I was lying out on the field. Guess I never will get enough to make up for missing all those meals. But they do sure treat us fine here. Plenty of good food, a good looking nurse and a Red Cross chaplain that comes around every day with cigarettes."

"All right for you to talk," grumbles Webb La Pointe of Sheboygan, Wis., from another bed, "but what do you think about me? Laid up here like an invalid and I've never gotten a crack at a Boche."

La Pointe is in a machine gun company of one of the divisions that distinguished itself in the fighting near Compeigne. He had just started over the top early one morning carrying the tripod of a gun when a "soup wagon" came along and knocked him down. He was hit in the knee and elbow and now he is in the hospital grumbling, not because he is done up in yards of bandages and painful apparatus that holds his injured leg straight, but because it will be some time before he gets back front again for a "crack at a Boche."

David Rittow of New York city is another convalescent of No. 1 who enjoys the food and the Red Cross cigarettes. He had several days on tinned rations when he was brought in from the field and was losing his strength because he refused to eat. In the bed next him was a sergeant of the regular army who had been brought in to die because a piece of shrapnel had lodged so close beneath his heart that an operation to remove it was impossible.

Steals Food From "Joy Cart."

The sergeant, rejoicing in the name of Kelly and coming from the town of St. Joseph, Mich., refused to accept the verdict that he must die and dine on liquid rations. Whenever the "joy wagon" (as the boys call the food cart) appeared, the sergeant would arise from his "death bed" and steal food while the backs of the nurses were turned. After a while the doctors listened to his urgent request for "regular meals," and cancelled the order that he was to have liquid diet pending his stay in the hospital. Sergeant Kelly is still at the hospital, where he is now working as a hospital orderly. He is eating as much as they will give him and whenever possible sneaking "extras," which he hides beneath his pillow.

Rittow and the other men in ward 238 have developed real appetites from watching him eat and listening to his jokes. They know as well as does the sergeant that any chance accident may dislodge the bit of shrapnel that lies beneath his heart, but as long as he can shake his fist at death and laugh at his troubles, they laugh with him. He spins yarns by the hour of his experiences in the Philippines, on the Mexican border and in France, where he has served 12 months now. And when he runs out of breath, Rittow catches the ball and tells his story of service as "liaison" messenger between French and American troops who took Fere-en-Tardenois.

Took Wrong Turn.

He trained at Camp Mills with another group of men from New York city, coming to France last October. His company was sent to several different fronts in France, and by odd coincidence every time that they were relieved the company which replaced them suffered heavy casualties from attacks, raids or bombardments. Finally came the day when they were recalled from the Champagne front and sent in to support the division that had pressed on beyond Chateau Thierry in the early days of the July offensive. The day he was wounded he had gone back and forth for 12 hours between French and American field headquarters, carrying important messages. He had just started off on another trip when a chance turn to the right instead of to the left, as he had been going, put him in the path of flying shrapnel that wounded him in the left thigh and below the knee.

"Oh, the leg's all right," he sings out cheerfully. "But I sure would have been gone if it hadn't been for the sergeant there. I couldn't make myself eat when they brought me here—nerves, the doctor said. Then I used to watch the sergeant sneaking out of bed when he was supposed to be dying and swiping food from the joy cart. It tickled me so to watch him that I began to get hungry—and now I'm getting fat."

Titled Persons Yield to Yanks

Princes Have to Get Off Dancing Floor Reserved for Our Soldiers.

FAMOUS CASINO RESERVED

Aix Is Rest and Recreation Center for American Expeditionary Forces and American Soldiers Come First There.

By WALTER KELLOGG TOWERS.

Aix-les-Bains, France.—Princes, dukes, counts and other titled personages have to yield place to the American soldier in the famous casino of Aix. Even a king seeking accommodations there would be discarded in favor of an American "ace." No prejudice against the nobility exists. Any duke or count can have certain accommodations, that is, if any remain after the American soldiers have been served. As for the dancing floor and soft-drink "bar," none but Yankees need apply. Aix was designated as the rest and recreation center for the American expeditionary force and there is no qualification on the priority of that organization.

Counts Don't Count.

In the billiard room of the million-dollar casino, formerly a famous gambling place and haunt of the titled wealthy of Europe, but now conducted by the American Y. M. C. A. for our soldiers, a tall, distinguished man in civilian garb wistfully watched the doughboys caroming the ivory balls. He would have liked to play a little billiards himself, but the doughboys from overseas had priority and he was only a count. He was allowed the use of the casino, but only insofar as it did not interfere with the soldiers' entertainment.

Over on the dance floor a well-dressed man and woman tried to participate in the merry maze where two hundred Yankees were jostling one another cheerfully in an effort not to miss their chance to dance with the thirty attractive girls wearing the Y. M. C. A. uniform. The couple not in uniform were told tactfully but firmly that the dancing floor was reserved for those in the uniform of the A. E. F., although the civilian dancers were known to be a prince and his consort.

Passing through the swinging doors marked "Bar" one finds more bright-faced American girls serving lemonade, hot chocolate, cakes and cookies to the throng of enlisted men who line the rail. Here, too, the titled and distinguished men in "cits" are denied service.

Soak the Dukes.

The movies in the big hall are free to all and well attended. In the casino's big theater vaudeville is purveyed at two scales of prices. In the front row recently a duke sat next to an American sergeant. The duke paid ten francs for his seat, the sergeant paid two francs. It was five times as advantageous to be an American soldier as to be a duke. The Y. M. C. A. arranged that.

At the Hotel de l'Europe the boniface "Daddy" Leder, who has welcomed royalty in other years, recently assigned three Yankee doughboys to the room once used by Queen Victoria. He had turned away a titled Englishman and his lady who doubtless would have given much for the queen's room, or any room. But the first gentlemen of Europe have to give way to the first gentlemen of America. The "Y" arranged that. And the Yankee boys have proven themselves gentlemen.

YANK ENGINEERS GREETED IN SIBERIA

A wonderful ovation was extended to the American troops and other allies upon their arrival in Siberia. Here is shown the railroad station in Harbin profusely decorated upon the occasion of the arrival of the American engineer corps.

MOUNTAINEER LEARNS OF WAR, GLAD TO GO

Uniontown, Pa.—"Hell, are we into the war?" asked Jacob Harris after a moment of surprise. "You don't have to force me to go. My place is at the front using the old shooting iron. I'm d— glad I came to town." Harris, a mountaineer, was making his first visit to the city in four years when the police learned that he had no registration card. Harris was inducted into service at once.

HOOSIER FIRED FIRST SHOT

Alexander Arch of South Bend Has Distinction of Sending Initial Shell Into Hun Lines.

New York.—The story of the first shot fired by the American expeditionary force in the war with Germany—a shell sent screeching into the German lines about as dawn was breaking on October 23, 1917—is contained in a letter sent to the press by the commander of the Indiana battery which performed this important action in American history.

Alexander Arch of South Bend, Ind., a sergeant in this unit—Battery C of the Sixth field artillery—is the veteran soldier, who, according to this letter, yanked the lanyard of the pioneer gun to speak for the United States on the soil of France.

Female Overalls O. K.

Mansfield, O.—Factory girls here are happy. A committee which investigated the wearing of overalls at work has decided that they are not immodest, as some about town thought. And the committee left further and put its O. K. on the girls wearing the overalls on the street on their way to and from work.

Rejected 31 Times.

Chicago.—After being rejected 31 times in the army and navy, the patriotic ardor of Frank A. Mills, 6 feet 11 inches tall, of this city, was finally rewarded when he was accepted by the Red Cross for service "over there."

UNITED APPEAL FOR FUNDS

President Would Have Army Welfare Agencies Set Same Date for Solicitation of Contributions.

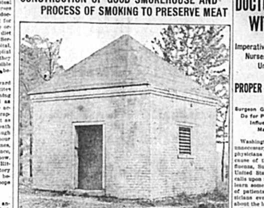
President Wilson in a letter to Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the commission on training camp activities, urges that all American army welfare agencies recognized in Europe by the war department combine in their next appeal for funds.

The organizations referred to are the Young Men's Christian association, the National Catholic War council, which includes the Knights of Columbus; the Young Women's Christian association; the Jewish Welfare board; the War Camp Community Service; the American Library association, and the Salvation Army.

The budget for funds needed by these organizations aggregates $170,500,000, which the American people will be asked to contribute, beginning December 11.

The president's letter says: "In inviting these organizations to give this new evidence of their patriotic co-operation, I wish it distinctly understood that their compliance will not in any sense imply the surrender on the part of any of them of its distinctive character and autonomy, because I fully recognize the fact that each of them has its own traditions, principles and relationships which it properly prizes and which, if preserved and strengthened, make possible the largest service."

CONSTRUCTION OF GOOD SMOKEHOUSE AND PROCESS OF SMOKING TO PRESERVE MEAT



FARM SMOKEHOUSE, FIREPROOF AND FAIRLY LIGHT.

THINGS TO REMEMBER AT BUTCHERING TIME.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cleanliness is the most important factor in butchering and curing meats. Meat very easily becomes tainted.

Save all pieces of meat for sausage. There are many ways of converting it into a palatable product.

All waste fat trimmings and skin should be rendered and the products used to make soap.

Bones should be crushed or ground for chicken feed.

Never put meat in cure before the animal heat is out of it.

Always pack meat skin side down when in the curing process; except the top layer in a brine cure, which should be turned flesh side down.

Keep close watch on the brine; and if it becomes "ropy," change it.

Do not forget to turn or change meat several times during the curing process.

The fat of dry-cured meat will sometimes become yellow. This does not make it unwholesome.

It takes more time to smoke dry-cured than brine-cured pork.

Slow smoking is much better than a rapid smoking, and there is less chance of causing the meat to drip.

If meat becomes moldy, brush off the mold with a stiff brush or trim off the moldy parts with a knife. The entire piece is not spoiled.

Be sure meat is thoroughly cooled before smoking.

Remember, the seasoning of sausage is generally governed by taste.

Fresh sausage can be kept under a covering of lard for a number of days.

The process of smoking helps to preserve the meat. Smoking also gives a desirable flavor to the meat, if it is smoked properly and with the right kind of fuel.

The smoke house can be made any size and of the kind of material suitable to the demands of the owner. If a very small quantity of meat is to be smoked once a year, a barrel or a box will answer. On the other hand, if a considerable quantity of meat is smoked and the house is to be permanent, it should be built of brick, concrete, or stone to be fireproof. A small outdwelling can be used if care is taken to confine the fire to the center of the room in an iron kettle. The safest method is to construct a fire pit outside of the house and pipe the smoke into the house. The pipe running from the pit to the house should be buried to prevent crushing.

A smokehouse 6 by 8 feet, 10 feet high, will give best results for general farm use. Ventilation should be provided to carry off the warm air and prevent overheating of the meat. Small openings under the eaves or a chimney in the roof will control ventilation. If arrangements cannot be made to have a fire pit outside the house, it can be built on the floor and a metal sheet constructed to shield the meat. If the meat can be hung 6 or 7 feet above the fire, this shield will not be necessary. At this height the meat will get the benefit of the thick smoke and still hang below the ventilator.

The Fuel.

Green hickory or maple wood is the best fuel for smoking. Hardwood is preferable to soft wood. Resinous woods should never be used, as they give an objectionable flavor to the meat. Corn cobs may be used, but they deposit carbon on the meat, giving it a dirty appearance.

Smoking.

Meat should be removed from the brine when it is cured and not allowed to remain in the brine overtime. When the meat is removed from the brine it should be soaked for about half an hour in water. If meat has remained in the brine longer than the allotted time, soak each piece half an hour and three minutes extra for each day overtime. The meat should then be washed in lukewarm water, strung, and hung in the smokehouse. Do not hang the meat so that the pieces touch. The space between the meat is necessary to insure good circulation of smoke around the meat. Permit the meat to hang in circulation of smokehouse for 24 hours before beginning to smoke. A slow fire should be started, so that the meat will warm up gradually. Do not get the house too hot. The fire can be kept going continuously until the smoking is complete, holding the temperature as even as possible (120 degrees F.). Thirty-six to 48 hours is the time required to smoke a lot of meat, but if the meat is intended to be kept for any length of time slower and longer smoking is desirable. During warm weather it is better to start the fire every other day rather than heat up the meat too much. In the winter, however, if the fire is not kept going the meat may cool and the smoke will not penetrate properly. As soon as the meat is thoroughly smoked, open the doors and ventilator, so that the meat can cool. When the meat is smoked it can hang in the smokehouse, but for absolute safe keeping it should be wrapped or packed away.

Preserving Smoked Meats.

Smoked meat after it is hard and firm should be wrapped in heavy paper and put into muslin sacks. It is very important that the top of the sack be tied properly so as to keep out insects. Cut the strings from the hams or bacons before they are placed in the sacks. There is a great tendency to use the same string to hang up the meat after it is sacked. It is impossible to tie the top of the sack and make it insect proof if a string sticks out of the top. In tying the top of the sack make a double wrap before tying a knot and this will prevent the entrance of any insects. Each sack should be painted with yellow wash and then each piece can be hung up for future use. Never stack the hams and bacon in a pile after yellow wash has been applied.

Recipe for Yellow Wash.

For 100 pounds hams or bacons use: three pounds barium sulphate, 0.06 pound glue, 0.08 pound chrome yellow, 0.40 pound flour.

Half fill a pail with water and mix in the flour, dissolving all lumps thoroughly. Dissolve the chrome yellow in a quart of water in a separate vessel and add the solution and the glue to the flour; bring the whole to a boil and add the barium sulphate slowly, stirring constantly. Make the wash the day before it is required. Stir it frequently when using, and apply with a brush.

DON'T LET MILK SPOIL

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In this time of need for food every effort should be made to prevent milk from spoiling. Cows should be kept clean and should be milked in clean surroundings into a small-top or covered pail. All utensils which come into contact with the milk should be thoroughly sterilized with steam for at least five minutes, and milk should be cooled promptly to 50 degrees F. or less and maintained at that temperature. Whenever these conditions are met, little milk will be wasted. In this time of terrible destruction of human life it is particularly necessary that milk be produced under such conditions as to insure a safe food for babies. This must be done by a decreasing number of men trained to do it. A great task and a great opportunity for dairymen are involved.

TO INCREASE HONEY YIELDS

If All Beekeepers Would Use Modern Hives Profits Would Be Larger and Add to Supply.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Hundreds of thousands of bee colonies, representing about one-third of the number kept in the United States, are housed in log "gums" and in box hives, and produce for their owners an insignificant amount of honey compared with what they might do if they were transferred to movable-frame hives and handled by improved methods.

If all the beekeepers now using box hives would adopt the modern type of movable frame hive they would not only insure more profit from their bees for themselves, but would add many millions of pounds of honey to the nation's supply. Much of the honey produced by colonies in box hives is wasted by crude methods of securing the crop, and these colonies are reduced in earning value by uncontrolled swarming and by the annual loss of bees which die in winter because of lack of protection and sufficient food stores.

The New Sweaters.

Many of the new sweaters of the sleeveless sort show open slashes all the way from the shoulder to the waistline. That is, the armhole extends in a straight line to the waist, where the fullness of the sweater is held in place by a leather belt. The sweater is knitted very simply. There is a ribbed section—knit three, purl three, in the lines of the butterfly—that extends for a foot, then a plain section for the front, with a fairly deep V for the neck, a back section that fits well up at the neck and again a knit three, purl three section of a foot for the lower part of the back. The sweater is sewed together only at the ribbed section, which when the sweater is on extends over the hips and waist. The remainder is left open for the long armholes and a leather belt holds it in place and gives it a jaunty air. Needless to say, it would be more becoming on a youthful, slender figure than on a figure afflicted with too solid flesh.

DOCTORS CALLED WITHOUT CAUSE

Imperative That Physicians and Nurses Not Be Summoned Unless Necessary.

PROPER CARE OF PATIENTS

Surgeon General Blue Tells What to Do for Persons Sick With Spanish Influenza—Use of Gauze Masks Recommended.

Washington.—In an effort to reduce unnecessary calls on the over-worked physicians throughout the country because of the present epidemic of influenza, Surgeon General Blue of the United States public health service calls upon the people of the country to learn something about the home care of patients ill with influenza. Physicians everywhere have complained about the large number of unnecessary calls they have had to make because of the inability of many people to distinguish between the cases requiring expert medical care and those which could readily be cared for without a physician. With influenza continuing to spread in many parts of the country, and with an acute shortage of doctors and nurses everywhere, every unnecessary call on either physicians or nurses makes it so much harder to meet the urgent needs of the patients who are seriously ill.

Present Generation Spoiled.

"The present generation," said the surgeon general, "has been spoiled by having had expert medical and nursing care readily available. It was not so in the days of our grandmothers, when every good housewife was expected to know a good deal about the care of the sick.

"Every person who feels sick and appears to be developing an attack of influenza should at once be put to bed in a well-ventilated room. If his bowels have moved regularly, it is not necessary to give a physic; where a physic is needed, a dose of castor oil or Rochelle salts should be given.

"The room should be cleared of all unnecessary furniture, bric-a-brac, and rugs. A wash basin, pitcher, and slop bowl, soap and towel should be at hand, preferably in the room or just outside the door.

"If the patient is feverish a doctor should be called, and this should be done in any case if the patient appears very sick, or coughs up pinkish (blood-stained) sputum, or breathes rapidly and painfully.

"Most of the patients cough up considerable mucus; in some, there is much mucus discharged from the nose and throat. This material should not be collected in handkerchiefs, but rather in bits of old rags, or toilet paper, or on paper napkins. As soon as used, these rags or papers should be placed in a paper bag kept beside the bed. Pocket handkerchiefs are out of place in the sick room and should not be used by patients. The rags or papers in the paper bag should be burned.

"The patients will not be hungry, and the diet should therefore be light. Milk, a soft-boiled egg, some toast or crackers, a bit of jelly or jam, stewed fruit, some cooked cereal like oatmeal, hominy or rice—these will suffice in most cases.

Comfort of Patient.

"The comfort of the patient depends on a number of little things, and these should not be overlooked. Among these may be mentioned a well-ventilated room; a thoroughly clean bed with fresh, smooth sheets and pillow-cases; quiet, so that refreshing sleep may be had; cool drinking water conveniently placed; a cool compress to the forehead if there is headache; keeping the patient's hands and face clean, and the hair combed; keeping his mouth clean, preferably with some pleasant mouth wash; letting the patient know that someone is within call, but not annoying him with too much fussing; giving the patient plenty of opportunity to rest and sleep.

"It is advisable to give the sick room a good airing several times a day.

"So much for the patient. It is equally important to consider the person who is caring for him. It is important to remember that the disease is spread by breathing germ-laden matter sprayed into the air by the patient in coughing or even in ordinary breathing. The attendant should therefore wear a gauze mask over her mouth and nose while she is in the sick room. Such a mask is easily made by folding a piece of gauze four fold, sewing a piece of tape at the four corners, and tying the upper set of tapes over the ears, the lower set around the neck. If the folded piece of gauze is about six inches square it will nicely cover both mouth and nose. Such a mask can be worn without discomfort for several hours, after which it can be boiled in water, dried and used over again.

Observe Cleanliness.

"The attendant should, if possible, wear a washable gown or an apron which covers the dress. This will make it much simpler to avoid infection.

"It is desirable that all attendants learn how to use a fever thermometer. This is not at all a difficult matter, and the use of such a thermometer is a great help in caring for the patients. The druggist who sells these thermometers will be glad to show how they are used.

"In closing, and lest I be misunderstood, I wish to leave one word of caution: If in doubt, call the doctor."

Encouragement.

"How did your war garden turn out?"

"Fine," answered Mr. Crosslots. "I raised enough weeds to prove that the soil would be simply wonderful for something else if I could make it grow."

The Result.

"This dry agitation is going to be conducive to melancholia."

"Why so?"

"Because what will men do when they get out of spirits?"

Appearances.

"Drink to me only with thine eyes," began the singer.

"Good a way as any," commented Grandpa Mistlicker. "Most of the licker I have been able to get lately hasn't been much more than an optical illusion anyhow."

Admirable Actor.

"Does Flickerson register well?" inquired the manager of the film studio.

"Better than ever," replied the producer. "He was first in line to register for army service."

GLAMOR OF ROMANCE GONE

Modern Institutions Have Destroyed the Poetry Connected With Scenes Depicted by Scott.

If you are a lover of Scott you will include in your Scottish tour Loch Katrine and Ellen's isle. The lovely silver lake and tiny island, immortalized in Scott's poem and novels, are the most visited spots in the Highlands. With your tartan-covered copy of the poem clasped to your heart you stand at the foot of old Ben Venue waiting for the Lady of the Lake to appear and carry you over the lake to her fairy island. Instead a sturdy little yacht puffs up to the bank and a gloomy, bewhiskered son of the Highlands offers, for a consideration, to take you to Ellen's isle or to the opposite bank of the lake. Disconcerted you try to connect this prosaic substitute for the maiden-driven bark of romance with the green-clad Knight of Snowden and fail miserably. You are convinced that the gallant, adventurous king, accosted by such a craft, would have remained on shore, and the poem would never have been written.

However great a disappointment the yacht may be, the lake and island are all you have expected. Loch Katrine, hardly more than a mile wide, winds its narrow way through eight miles of Highland scenery. On one bank the grassy craig and broken contour of Ben Venue rises above the still deep waters of the lake. In the hoary side of old Ben is the goblin cave, the scene of nightly eerie reveries. There is Glengyle, haunted by the ghosts of the unfortunate Macgregors; Ben A'an and the Trossachs with their thousands of stories. Then at the head of a narrow inlet is Ellen's isle, where Scott's heroine lived with her father, protected by the outlaw chief, Roderick Dhu.

During the last century the clear fresh waters of the lake have been piped to the city of Glasgow. Loch Katrine is a drinking cup for one of Scotland's largest and most modern cities. The water level has been raised and the silver strand of the poem and part of the isle have been submerged under the waters of the lake.—Chicago Daily News.

Man's Books Reveal Character.

Those afflicted with the passion of acquisitiveness form a larger class than might be supposed. The presence of books in a household is accepted as an evidence of culture. It is no new craze, for as far back as the days of the arrogant magnificence of Alexandria, Seneca cried out: "Our idle book hunters know nothing but titles and bindings; their chests of cedar and ivory, and the bookcases that fill the bathroom are nothing but fashionable furniture, and have nothing to do with learning." It is not the books which bring the culture, but rather the use of books, and those books which a man uses are expressive of his real self.

Diplomacy Wins.

Frank speakers (or whatever they may term themselves) should remember that certain kinds of frankness bring a lot of uneasiness and often pain to others, and those of us who stop to think at all will admit that it is by far the better part of valor to refrain from telling everyone at all times just what we think. We should study the temperaments of the persons with whom we come in contact, and while before some we may express ourselves freely and without reserve, we must in the presence of others be most careful and guarded in our remarks.

The Much Abused Goat.

In song and joke, through all the ages the goat has had most of the left-handed compliments. All that the goat has done to redeem his character counts for nothing. The most fashionable men and women wear on their feet and hands the skin of the kid. The finest of shawls, some of the most popular winter garments, are the product of these flocks. Dainty children are fed with the milk of the goat, and it produces the finest of cheese. But there are few good words for the benefactor.—Vancouver Province.

Couldn't See That Kind of Party.

Jack, when told by his aunt, who is fond of bridge and entertains frequently, that she was going to give him a party, looked up rather dubiously and said, "And will I have to sit on a chair and play wif cards all the time?"

Glass Changes Color.

Nearly every kind of glass, especially that containing manganese, is liable to a change of color by the action of sunlight; but the glass can be restored to its original color by heat.

Home Knitting for the Canal Zone.

No change is apparent in the hosiery situation, the last house from which the commissary purchasing agent attempted to obtain samples advising that they would be unable to book any new business for at least ten months.—Panama Canal Record.

Even Mme. Grundy Works.

"Would you be content to lead a life of idleness?"

"No," replied Mrs. Flimgilt. "I know of nothing more unfashionable just now than a life of idleness."

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white $1.55@1.60, No. 3 white $1.50@1.55, No. 2 yellow $1.42@1.45, No. 3 yellow $1.38@1.42, No. 2 mixed $1.35@1.40, No. 3 mixed $1.30@1.35, white ear $1.35@1.48, yellow ear $1.30@1.35, mixed ear $1.25@1.30.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $32@32.50, standard $31.50@32, No. 2 $30@31, No. 1 clover mixed $27@28, No. 2 clover mixed $25@27, No. 1 clover $24@25, No. 2 clover $23@24.

New Oats—No. 2 white 73@73½c, standard white 72½@73c, No. 3 white 72@72½c, No. 2 mixed 71@72c, No. 3 mixed 70@71c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 59½c, centralized creamery extras 52c, firsts 50c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 53c, firsts 51½c, ordinary firsts 48c.

Live Poultry—Springers, over 2 lbs, 26c; under 2 lbs, 26c; fowls, 4 lbs and over, 26c; do, under 4 lbs, 24c; roosters, 20½c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers $12@15, butcher steers, extra $13@14, good to choice $11@12.75, common to fair $6.50@10.50, heifers, extra $10@11, good to choice $9@9.25, common to fair 6@8.50, cows, extra, $9@10.

Calves—Extra $16@16.50, fair to good $12@16, common and large $5.50@10.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers $17, good to choice packers and butchers $17, mediums $16.25@16.75, stags $11@13.75, common to choice heavy fat sows $10@15.25, light shippers $15.50@16, pigs (110 lbs and less) $12.50@14.75.

Nervous and All Unstrung?

Feel nervous and irritable all the time? Continually worry over trifles? Then there's something wrong. Much of it all may be weak kidneys. Your nerves wear a sense of [illegible] weakness, or it is kidney trouble a cause of nervousness. If you have backache, "blues," nervous spells, headaches, dizzy spells, kidney irregularities and a tired, worn feeling, try Doan's Kidney Pills. They are recommended by thousands.

An Ohio Case

Mrs. Peter Schneider, 38 Cross St., Dover, Ohio, says: "I had pains in my back, shoulders, arms and joints. My ankles and limbs began to swell, my kidneys didn't act right and caused me distress. I had sharp, shooting pains across my kidneys and my back ached continually. Dark specks floated before my eyes. I tried everything I knew of, but in vain. I finally began using Doan's Kidney Pills. I was soon able to get up and I gained strength and the pains and aches left my body and my back became strong. In fact, I picked up in every way."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Flavor and Energy

BAKER'S COCOA

is a delicious and wholesome drink of great food value and absolute purity.

"Chocolate and cocoa add flavor and energy giving material to a diet and their use will help in many ways in the preparation of palatable, nourishing dishes from those foods of which there is an abundance."

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WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited

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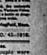

ABSORBINE

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. $2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., [illegible]

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., [illegible] Springfield, Mass.

W. N. U., CINCINNATI, NO. 43-1918.

The Art of Kindness.

As an elderly married couple were passing up a street, a lady on the opposite side stubbed her toe and fell down.

The old gentleman rushed across the street, raised his hat, and offered to assist her in any possible way.

The wife followed him across at a slow pace, and, witnessing his devotion to the stranger, she got mad and shook her fist at him.

"It's all right—it's all right!" he whispered.

"Yes, I know it is," she hotly exclaimed. "Here an unknown woman stubs her toe, and you plow across the street to eat her up with kindness. The other day, when I fell downstairs, you stood at the bottom and laughed and chuckled and tickled your ribs, and wanted to know if I was imitating Charlie Chaplin."—Adelaide (Australia) Chronicle.

Itching Burning Skins.

For eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, pimples, dandruff, sore hands, and baby humors, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supremely effective. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Cheeky.

Her Father—And so you want to marry my daughter?

Young Man—That's what I said.

Her Father—But how do you expect to support her on an income of $1,200 a year?

Young Man—Oh, come, now, your income must be ten times that amount.—Boston Transcript.

"Cold in the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. $100.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Distinction Not His.

"And are you the eldest of the family?" asked the caller.

"Nope," answered Teddy; "my grandma's a lot older'n I am."

The occasional use of Roman Eye Balsam at night will prevent and relieve tired eyes, watery eyes and eye strain. Adv.

Little On.

Wife—"Mrs. Hillife says she cares very little for dress." Hubby—"Yes, almost nothing, one might say."

The Reason.

"Newrich makes lots of bulls."

"No wonder; everybody's giving him wrong steers."

Don't mistake a gourmand for a food expert. There are garbage cans, too.

Children's Coughs

may be checked and more serious conditions of the throat will be often avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of safe

PISO'S